

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW MACAQUE FROM AN ISLAND OFF THE
EAST COAST OF BORNEO

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Among the Bornean mammals collected for the United States National Museum by the late Harry C. Raven are four specimens of a long-tailed macaque which is an insular representative of the well known Malaysian *Macaca irus*.

Macaca irus tua, subsp. nov.

Type locality.—Poelau Maratoea [=Pulo Muara Tua], an island off the east coast of Borneo.

Type specimen.—Male adult, skin and skull; No. 197663, U. S. National Museum; collected May 21, 1913, by Harry C. Raven; original number 626.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

General characters.—Resembling *Macaca irus umbrosa* and *M. irus fusca* in the blackish-brown coloration of upperparts, but head is somewhat lighter and the long hairs below ear on hinder part of cheek are near pale drab-gray instead of hair-brown. Hair growth on top of head unlike that of *umbrosa* and *fusca*. Differs from *irus (mandibularis)* from the mainland of Borneo in the conspicuously darker coloration, with no trace of tawny on upperparts and outer surfaces of limbs, and although the hair growth on the head is somewhat similar in both, the race on Poelau Maratoea has conspicuously longer hair.

Color.—*Type*: Ground color of upperparts and outer surfaces of fore and hind limbs blackish-brown (near clove-brown), each hair light drab at base with a cream or live-buff annulation 2 to 3 mm. in width near tip; hairs on forehead of crown short, with cinnamon-buff annulation below black tip, and bordered anteriorly on forehead by stiff black or black-tipped hairs (tawny annulations on crown hairs of male topotype); long hairs below ear on hinder part of cheek near pale drab-gray; hairs on throat, chest and inner surfaces of fore and hind limbs near pale smoke-gray; hairs on abdomen sparse and darker; hairs on chin dark, near dark grayish-brown; tail like back above, the basal half noticeably

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darker than the terminal half, and with the light annulations very indistinct; underside of tail noticeably lighter and more grayish.

Pelage.—Hairs on median portion of crown of head directed backward from brown, closely appressed to the skin, and forming a V-shaped area which is overlapped laterally by inwardly directed hairs from the region between ears and eyes; hairs on fore part of cheeks and temples directed backward or obliquely upward, meeting the forwardly directed hairs in front of ear and on hinder part of cheek to form a bushy crest or conspicuous thick fringe which extends downward to meet chin whiskers; hairs on back of head internal to bases of ears noticeably longer, and curve backward and downward around scantily haired ears to merge with hinder cheek whiskers; hairs on upperparts fairly long, lax and silky; hairs on underparts and inner surfaces of upper arms rather sparse.

Skull.—Similar to that of *Macaca irus* (*mandibularis*), but apparently with slightly longer upper pm-m tooth row. Maxillary tooth row (exclusive of canine) of type and of adult male topotype measures respectively, 30.3 and 30.5, whereas the same measurement for three adult males (Nos. 196815, 196826, and 198301, U. S. N. M.) from the mainland of eastern Borneo is respectively, 27.4, 28.3 and 28.

Measurements.—*Type*: Length of head and body, 440 mm.; tail, 575; hind foot, 135. An adult male and female topotypes, respectively: length of head and body, 415, 420; tail, 580, 530; hind foot, 136, 132. Skull (type and adult male and adult female topotypes, respectively): Greatest length (exclusive of incisors), 118, 115.5, 111; orbital width, 65.8, 63.8, 58.9; postorbital constriction, 37.2, 39.8, 40; mastoid breadth of braincase, 66, 62, 59; zygomatic width, 81.8, 78, 71.4; maxillary tooth-row (including canine), 39.8, 40.5, 35.

Remarks.—The long-tailed macaques living on the Nicobar Islands (*umbrosa*), as well as on Simalur Island (*fusca*) and Lasia Island (*lasiae*) off the west coast of Sumatra are characterized by the general blackish-brown coloration of the upperparts, and this dark coloration is duplicated on the race from Poelau Maratoea. This dark coloration contrasts strongly with the tawny-ochraceous to olive-gray coloration of the other geographic races of *Macaca irus*. Furthermore, these four races are found on islands located on the outer circle of the general distributional range of *Macaca irus* and its geographic races. The skulls of these darker races, however, are not distinguishable from those of the neighboring lighter colored subspecies by well marked cranial details.

Specimens examined.—Total number, 4, from the type locality.